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By HENRY

KITCHELL

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which is no small praise."-W. R. in THE EVENING POST. Chicago.

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A FRIEND OF CÆSAR

DAVIS.

STEARNS

WHEN SUPPRAGISTS PIRST ATTENDED A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

is was in 1868, When Miss Anthony and Others Appeared at the Democratic tional Convention in Tammany Hall-The "Great Parties" on the Suffrage Question-An Apposite Poem by a Suffragist. The first instance of women appearing be-

fore a national political convention occurred in 1868, just thirty-two years ago. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton were conducting a paper in New York called the Revolution devoted to the interests of women. The placing of the word "male" in the Fourteenth Amendment had convinced them that their cause had nothing to hope from the Republi can party. They determined, therefore, to appeal to the Democrats, whose convention this year met and dedicated Tammany Hall in New York, on July 4, with Horatio Seymour presiding. As these two record breakers and a few other ladies walked into the convention and took seats which had been reserved for them at the left of the platform, that body was almost paralyzed with astonshment. It was not customary at that time for women even to occupy seats in the galleries. Miss Anthony presented their memorial to the presiding officer and it was read amid jeers and bursts of laughter. The correspondent of a Chicago newspaper thus described the scene:

"The name of Miss Anthony was greeted with a well such as a Milton might imagine to rise from a conclave of the damned. She asked to plead the cause of her sex; to demand the enfranchisement of sens not represented in the government, the only class without a vote, and their only disability, the insurmountable one of sex.' As these last significant words, with more than significant accent and modulation, came from the lips of the courtly Horatio. a roar of laughter, swelling now into a Niagara chorus now subsiding into comparative silence, and again without further provocation rising into infernal sublimity, shook the roof of Tammany. Sex-the sex and the great Democratic gathering, with yells and shricks and deafening howls, consigned the memorial of Susan B. Anthony to the Committee on Resolu

Making due allowance for the reportorial imagination, the fact remains that every possible insult in the convention and by the newspapers afterward was heaped upon these pioneers in an action which now has become of common occurrence.

Four years later, in May, 1872, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, a lawyer of San Francisco, appeared before that hybrid gathering in Cincinnati the National-Liberal Convention, composed of Democrats and anti-Grant Republicans. They were politely treated and invited to seats on the platform. but were not permitted to appear before the Resolutions Committee and no attention was paid to their memorial.

On June 7 of that year the Republican National Convention, held in Philadelphia, adopted, with but little urging, the following

The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of free dom; their admission to wider spheres of usefulness is received with satisfaction; and the honest demands of any class of citizens for equal rights should be treated with respectful

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker then went to the regular Democratic Convention at Baltimore in July, where they were not so much as given seats in the meet-

tendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful

consideration."
In 1880 the suffragists railied their forces and held mass meetings in Chicago for three days preceding the Republican National Convention, with delegates from twenty-six States. There was an average attendance of 3,000 at each session and much enthusiasm. Miss Anthony addressed the Convention Resolutions Committee and received many personal assurances of belief in her cause, but the platform was absolutely silent on the question, not even containing the "recognition" planks of previous years.

even containing the "recognition" planks of previous years.

In the convention at Cincinnati in 1884 the chairman, ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, declared strongly and fearlessly for the enfranchisement of women, and Senator Hoar offered a suffrage resolution in open convention, but the question was again wholly ignored in the platform.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Hooker went to the convention of 1881 in Chicago, but were unable to secure any expression whatever in regard to the claims of women. One plank in the platform that year said:

"We recognize the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen to cast one free ballot in all public elections and have that ballot duly counted."

Hon Morris M. Estee of California was chair-

ballot in all public elections and have that ballot duly counted."

Hon, Morris M. Estee of California was chairman of the convention and a committee of prominent women from his State at once telegraphed him asking if this clause was intended to include women. He answered from Chicago: "I do not think the platform is so construed here." Miss Anthony and Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis then addressed an open letter to Gen. Harrison, urging him to put this broad interpretation upon the plank in his letter of acceptance, but the request met with no response.

in his letter of acceptance, but the request met with no response.

Miss Anthony and other ladies attended the Minneapolis Convention in 1892. The former stood outside the door of the committee room until 9 o'clock at night waiting for an opportunity to present their petition, and then learned that its chairman, the Hon. J. B. Foraker, refused to call the committee together to hear an argument on woman sufrage. He gave permission, however, to Senator John P. Jones of Nevada to do so. A large number responded to the summons and granted her a hearing of half an hour. At its close all the members areae and many of them crowded about her with an earnest assurance of their sympathy with the movement, but said their party "could not carry the load." One of the planks that year read:

"We demand that every citizen of the United States

read:

"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign, white or black, this soverign right guaranteed by the Constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions '&c.

But again, in answer to inquiries, the an-

But again, in answer to inquiries, the announcement was made that this was not intended to include worsen.

In 1896 Mrs. Lillie Deversaux Blake and a number of ladies appeared before the Resolutions Committee of the St. Louis Convention, which produced this plant:

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their cooperation in rescuing the country from Democratic mismanagement and Populist misrule.

from Democratic mismanagement and Populist misrule.

In 1900 the memorial sent by the National Suffrage Association to the convention in Philadelphia said in part:

The trend of the times is clearly toward equal suffrage. It will add to the credit and future strength of any party to put itself in line with the best modern and progressive thought on this question.

In the division of the world's labor an equal share falls to woman. As property-holder and wage-earner her material stake in the Government is equal to that of man. As wife, as mother, as individual, her moral stake is certainly as zreat as his. The perpetuity of the Republic depends equally upon the careful performance of the duties of both. One is just as accessary as the other to the growth and prosperity of the country. All of these propositions are self-evident, but they are wholly foreign to the question at issue. The right of the individual to a vote is not founded upon the value of his stake in Government, upon his moral character, his business ability or his physical strength, but simply and solely upon that Tuarantee of personal representation which is the essence of a true republic, a true democracy.

We make this earnest appeal on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of women who, from year to year, have petitioned Congress to take the action necessary for their entranchisement; and of those millions who are so engrossed in the struggle for daily bread, or in the manifold duties of the home, that they are compelled to leave this task to others. We make it also on behalf of the generations yet to come, for there will

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. he no consistion of this demand until this highest privilege of citizenship has been accorded to women.

They did not ask, this year, that the platform indorse woman suffrage, but simply that it approve the submission of this question by Congress to the various State Legislatures. The following plank was adopted:

"We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the Volunteer Aid Association and as nurses in camp and ho-pital during the recent campaign of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful cooperation in all works of education and industry.

Of course it would not be politic in this connection to mention the tooth-and-toe-nail fight the women had to get a chance to serve as nurses. Four years ago the cooperation of women was welcomed "to save the country from Democratic mismanagement and Populist misrule." This year evidently it is not needed for that purpose, but is welcomed in education and industry—at half pay in each department.

for that purpose, but is welcomed in education and industry—at half pay in each department.

So far as the political platforms are concerned there has been no advance on this question; on the contrary, there has been a steady decadence since 1876, but this does not necessarily mean that the cause of woman suffrage is deteriorating. No one can make an intelligent review of the question for the past thirty-two years and find anything but a gradual progress. All of the suffrage which women possess in this and other English speaking countries has been gained within this period, and it is a very considerable amount.

While the movement in the United States has been kept on a strictly non-partisan basis, it is, nevertheless, fraught with a deep political significance. Naturally, in framing a party platform the question of expediency outwelghs all others. It is not a Magna Charta or a Declaration of Independence. It is something for the party to stand on till it gets in out of the wet for another four years. The enemy is on the lookout for the weak planks by means of which to sink the craft. It is doubtful whether there is sufficient public sentiment behind the demand for woman suffrage to make it an element of strength to a party platform. There is no doubt that it would create great enthusiasm among women and many of them would work vigorously for the success of the party which advocated it; but they have very ittle political influence and non-votes. After women were once enfranchised the party which was responsible for it might count on a long lease of power, but before that time it might suffer a temporary defeat, and neither of the parties is willing to risk this. The number of men who admit the justice of suffrage for women, who believe it is bound to come and who are willing to vote for it, is increasing every year, but it has not yet enough sentiment back of it, on the part of either men or women, to secure the recognition of either dominant party on the eve of a national election.

When political parties see

When political parties see great organizations of the women themselves not only making no demand for the franchise, but keeping the subject out of sight in their own national conventions, it is only natural that they should decline to consider it, the more especially as there are a multitude of other issues of vital importance, pushing, pressing, compelling attention. But in reality this ought not to be the case, for men know the value of the bailot and women are ignorant of it and always will be until they possess it, but men want an excuse to evade the question and this is the best one

case, for men know the value of the ballot and women are ignorant of it and always will be until they possess it, but men want an excuse to evade the question and this is the best one they possibly can find.

The work of the suffragists is essentially one of education, the slowest in all the world but the one which lays the surest foundations. The failure of the various national conventions of women this summer to consider this matter must not be taken to mean that there was no suffrage sentiment in them. There was a great deal of it, but it was not strong enough to dominate. In due course of time it will be a majority and all of these large bodies will be carried over into the suffrage ranks. Then there will be a demand upon the politicians which they cannot resist. Just now women in general are so much better off than those of a generation or two ago, that they are satisfied to rest in the enjoyment of their privileges; but the ones who are born into the full possession of these will soon learn to reach out for something of still more value.

The refusal of the Resolution committees of National conventions for the past thirty-two years to put a woman suffrage plank in the platform ought to be a sufficient answer to the claim that the feminiane "antis" had any influence in securing this same action at the recent Republican Convention. In the future, when women vote as a matter of course, when they exercise this privilege of citzenship just as men do, and have an equal influence in shaping the conditions under which they live, with all of the consequent dignity and power, what

were not so much as given seats in the meetings or allowed to present their petition.

From that time to the present leading representatives of the Woman Suffrage Association have visited all the National Democratic and Republican conventions, asking for a recognition of the rights of women in their platforms. In those of the former the word "woman" never has been mentioned. In 1876 the Republicans adopted the following:

"The party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by the Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows and by the election in the substantial state of the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows and by the election in the satisfactors.

All of the consequent dignity and power, which will be the feelings of the children and grand-children of these "remonstratus?"

Is there can there case in history of a subject class appealing to the ruling class not to remove their bonds? Here is a body of men met together to formulate a policy under which concerns every woman as vitally as it does every man. Its success or failure depends absolutely upon the votes which are put into a subject them. And here is a little does every man. Its success or failure depends absolutely upon the votes which are put into a the put into a put country and its institutions, feel like sitting in sackcloth and putting ashes on her head. And "et there is an element of the ridiculous in it. When we turn back the pages of history for only a few years we can enjoy a hearty laugh over the feminine "remonstrants" of that period, who begged the dear gentlemen not to change the laws so that women could own property or have a college education or enter the professions; and we might as well anticipate the laugh which the women of the future will have over the anti-suffragists of to-day. One always recalls Mrs. Stetson's "Conservative Butterfly."

"I do not want to fly," said he,
"I only want to squirm!"
He drooped his wings dejectedly.
But still his voice was firm:
"I do not want to be a fly—
I want to be a worm!"

O yesterday of unknown lack
To-day of unknown bilsa!
Heft my fool in red and black;
The last I saw was this—
The creature climbing madly back
Into his chrysals:
IDA HUSTED HARPER.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS NOT CO-EDS. They Repudiate any Intimation That They Are

lege is now closed for the year, but it did not go through the commencement season without making a public and official announcement concerning the relations existing between the girls' college and her big brother. Harvard. It was in Prof. Goodwin's commencement speech that this important passage occurred "Some people seem to be under the impression

that the Radcliffe system is merely a preliminary step to coeducation pure and simple. Nothing can be further from the truth than this, if we may judge by the opinions and the avowed objects of those who are most interested in our experiment. In fact, I know of no one who has authority in this matter, eitner in Radcliffe or in Harvard, who believes in co-

in Radcliffe or in Harvard, who believes in coeducation in college classes or would do anything to promote it. Some recent signs indeed
seem to point in a very different direction and I
think it far more likely that the coeducational
colleges, after more experience, may adopt
some constitution like ours than that we shall
ever become coeducational.

At this the Radcliffe girls, who filled the auditorium of Sanders Theatre last Tuesday, the
commencement day, which was also the twentyfirst birthday of the "annex," applauded with
great enthusiasm, thus showing that they, too,
had decided objections to coeducation. Whereupon President Eliot was moved from his usual
amiable smile and indulged in a downright
grin. After this introduction seventy-two
dignified maidens in caps and gowns to elived
their degrees, five gaining the masters' distinction. Of course, it was the largest class ever
graduated. No thriving college has any other
kind in these days.

natives in Tonkin writes to a geographical magazine that many Buddhists give considerable time to keeping account of the merits and demerits credited to them according to their conduct. If a man, for example, loans an umbrella, picks up a grain of rice or frees a bird from imprisonment, he is entitled to one merit. If he gives a coffin to a bereaved famil , he may add thirty merits to his list. It is not so meritorious to pay the debts of one's father, but he who renders this filial service may count ten merits to his credit. It is worth fifty merits to save a child's worth fifty merits to save a child's life; but there are two other specially god works each of which entities the person performing them to 100 of these good marks. One is to publish a good book and the other is to marry, after one has become rich, an unattractive girl, whom he had promised to wed before he had acquired wealth.

One of the minor sins is to dig an insect out of its sing nest in winter. This unkindness is punished by one demerit. It is not at all nest to blot a book, and this carelessness is punishable with five demerits. The same penalty attaches to the offence of drunkenness. It is just as wicked to eat beef or dog meat as to kill a child and 100 demerits are recorded in each case. For the crime of loving a wife better than one's parents 100 demerits also are imposed. But there is one offence that seems to be helious beyond expression and that is to publish a bad book; if the book is very bad the number of demerits imposed may be infinite in number. add thirty merits to his list. It is not so merito-

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Gifts of the Year. The years pass on, and more and more A miracle it seems to me, To see the Spring come slowly up From Southern gulf and sea; To see the emerald grass arise From fields where snow lay yesterday And see the bare brown boughs put on Thei: wealth of leaf and spray: To see the airy stalks of wheat Bend low and lower with the grain

Which feeds a multitude at home To see the swaving boughs droop low With ruby fruit, the whole year's flower, And Seld and garden everywhere Yield up their predous distort To see the Summer leave our homes For shores where Mexic waters play

Where she trod yesterday. And though our eyes may never see Again this grand procession come, We know the years will bring it still-The spring and harvest-home-And other eyes will see it all. And ther hearts with joy shall beat, To see the sweet June roses bloom. And watch the ripening wheat.

When the First Show Comes. From the Chicago Dally News. coming to the depot-fifty vans are in and I hear the dizzy clatter of a thousand busy feet. Then I hear the bossman's orders—then I see the riggers swing. And I know it is the circus-the same as every spring.

NINETTE M. LOWATER.

hum. And I see the solid cages, some thirty in a row, and a line of gaudy coaches, each inscribed "The Greatest Show."

I watch the dreamy hustle, the stars are on the wane and the line of big quadrupeds leave the special circus train. And I see the yawning giraffe, with his rubber neck so lank, And a nerd of Eastern Jumbos just about to walk the

I see the sea of canvas, the sun is shining bright. And the tented show is ready for the matinee at night The sawdust will be flying, pink lemonade will flow— The same old rancid peanuts and the very same old

Jast at Dawn.

From the Chicago Dally News. Sixteen tomcats mixed in a fray Out on the fence at the break of day; Just as the lamps and stars went out And only the form of a cop was about— Just at dawn!

Sixteen sashes on each dwelling side

Sixteen heads of dishevelled hair.
Flung to the breeze of the new crispy air.
Three of the sixteen caught by the neck.
Hurl out words like skippers on deck—
Just at dawn!

Sixteen missiles—vases and books.
Umbrellas, mats and bravs curtain hooks:
Sixteen lives extinguished with pain,
But one hundred and thirty-five still remain—
Just after dawn!

The Summer Car. From the Chicago Daily News.

Along with the blossoms and briars
Along with the red berries sweet;
Along with the frog in the mires
That creak for the thunder and heat;
Along with country-pike riding
And thoughts of the seashore far,
Comes out of the barn shed gliding
The fresh-painted summer car.

Like a coach bedecked for the races.
With polish and brightness agleam
And new rows of lithograph faces,
With ever the same smiles beam.
The girl with expression confiding
The man with a new brand cigar;

And then, of course, there are others— The people who grumble and snap.
The end-seat hog and the mothers
That thrust their kids in your lap;
The man who complains of the weather
And crushes your corn at each jar.
You will find them huddled together
Inside of the big summer car.

Horace on Horseback; a June Ride. From the Westmins er Gaza'e.

My Lancelot, ere the day declines, We'll have a ripping ride together, A canter through the scented pines, A joily burst across the heather. We'll breast the hill to catch the breeze. To mark the bluebeils and the bracken.

Then off again—there lies our course Beyond the thorn with blossoms hoary. Across the flat where broom and gorse Burst in a brake of golden glory.

All sadder thoughts we'll east aside.
And Care behind the horseman seated,
If it be there his wont to ride.
On this occasion will be cheated.

'Tis true the ride must end. But there! Why let that thought destroy its pleasure? To day at least all things are fair. Why seek our future lot to measure?

Instantaneous They talked about the margin wide Between the wants of men, How some had simple tastes, and some Fastidious were again.

With joy of uncaged bird that once Again to freedom soars She fill into his arms and screamed— "Thanks darling, I am yours."

A Dixie Jingle. From the Atlanta Constitution. Oh. Dixie lan' is de lan' er rainin' But what de good er de folks complainin'! Shine out. Shine out, Shine out, bright sun, on Dixie!

De storm beat down de roof en panel. But de melon heart ez red ez flannel; Shine out— Shine out, Shine out, bright sun, on Dixie!

Hit's des de time fer ter feel yo' best in:— Everyt'ing 'cept de mortgage restin' Shine out. Shine out, Shine out, bright sun, on Dixie! We huddle close,—by de rain surrounded; But our heads is out, en we ain't half-drownded! Shine out— Shine out.

Shine out bright sun, on Dixle!

Gen. Ian Hamilton's Poetic Essays. From the London Dally Mail. DESPAIR. Stars upon stars upon stars for ever! Limitless regions!—Christ deliver My soul from the terrors of infinite distance; My flesh from the curse of an endless existence.

God of my fathers, where art thou?—Hearken Unto my prayer—for the waters darken Dyer our heads and no sign is given. Though worms make war upon highest Heaven.

TO OUR OWN BEECH TREE. When last I sat in shade of thee—
King of the forest—becchen tree,
A foliage crown stood on thy head
Whose leaves, like brilliants, dam'd red
And gold—for soon they would be dead,
Of misery.

When last I sat in shade of thee. The sweetest maiden sat by me; Now maid and crown of gold have flown— Forest and frozen wind make moan nd thou and I stand here alone-

The moon turns piteous pale—the rose burns soft In her emerald bowers! Eastwards the pavillon Of dawn is blazoned with a faint vermillon: The violet lifts her dewy eye aloft. And to the impulse of the breath of morn All the slim rushes by the sliver mere Dance, as the air-stirred illacs shed a tear Of incense on the dark and verdurous lawn.

wander
To banks where buds grown bashful in their hues
Peep shyly out: there wearled love renews
That passion hoard we spendthrifts live to squander.

AMBITION'S AVOWAL. At life's fresh dawning.
Where the roads sever,
I pressed on scorning
All but endeavor,
Love seemed sheer folly
I was so clever,
Now Melancholy
Claims me for ever
Youth returns never

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Were there more Americans than Spaniards killed at the battle of San Juan Hill? E. C. H. The American loss by actual death in battle in the three days' fighting before Santiago was 230 killed. The Spanish loss at first was reported much larger. What it was actually we do not know: possibly not so large, as the Spaniards fought behind fortifications Where can I find the French laws relating to the disposition of property at death?

E. W. D.

Possibly at the Consulate-General of France. There

may be copies in some law libraries as well. Was William J. Bryan at any time an actor be profession, and if so, when? In 1897 a story was published that Miss Ada Gray recalled that she had had Mr. Bryan in her company during the season of 1884, and that he played under hat the story was ever verified.

1. Is the proportion of Roman Catholies throughout the United States the same as that shown by the Philadelphia religious cenaus, which shows them about one-third the total? 2. Can you give me any applanation as to the rise and fall of Lake Ronkon-Roma, I. I., which is said to occur every even years? 3. What liquids boil at a lower temperature than water? 4. What is the average weight of children at birth?

1. We think not, taking the country as a whole The census of 1890 showed a total population of 62,-622,250; the Roman Catholics, with additions to the returns to include children omitted in the church census, numbered then 7,187,552. Recent estimate put the Roman Catholics at 8,421,301, and the total population at about 75,000,000. 2. We cannot: we do not know that the lake does rise and fall. 3. You will find a list in Johnson's cyclopædia under "bolling point." The most common liquids which boil at less than 100 deg. Cent are ammonia (38.5 deg.), ether, (34.9 deg.), chloroform (60.2 deg.), and alcohol (78.3 deg.) 4. About 6 1/2 pounds.

Kindly give the period of the erection of the old-style dwelling houses still in existence in the section of the city between Canal and Charlton streets, west of West Broadway. Also, the history of the unoccu-pied church building on Macdougal street, at the head of Vandam street; and please state the location of the oldest building in the city (Manhattan borough) and the time of its erection. These houses date back from fifty to eighty years.

The church is the Macdougal Street Baptist Church the congregation moved away in 1896-97. The oldest building in Manhattan borough is probably either St. Paul's Chapel, built in 1764-76, or the stone building at Vesey and Greenwich streets, said to have been a lighthouse before the Revolution.

Be kind enough to tell me what the initials. "S. P. Q. R." that appear on the shields of the soldiery in "Quo Vadis" mean.

They are the initials of the words "Senatus Populus Que Romanus," the Senate and the Roman People the name and the initials were used as we use the name and initials United States and U. S

If the woman leaves husband and children, the and the rest is divided among the children, share and share alike; the husband has a life interest in the real estate and at his death it is divided equally among

Can you name a few Austrian or Austro-Hungarian poets? The first important Hungarian poet was Nicholas Zrinyi, seventeenth century, whose epoch-making poem "Zrinylacez," about his grandfather, appeared in 1651. Other poets are Stephen Gyongyost, seventeenth century; Francis Faludi, S. J., and Paul Bertal ann, eighteenth century; Paul Anyos, Benedict Virag Alexander and Karoly Kisfaludy, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; Daniel Bermenyi, John Kis, Paul Szemere, Francis Kolczey, Andreas Horvath and many more. Austrian literature is practically

i. A person who has no real or personal property except some United States registered bonds is sued and fudgment is obtained against him. Has the court the power to order the Treasury Department to pay the interest checks and face of the bond at maturity to the winner of the suit, and will the Treasury Department be bound by it?

2. If not, how would the successful party have to act to obtain the bonds or such part of them as is necessary to settle the judgment?

3. Will the Treasury Department furnish information to a court or to third persons making inquiries as to whether a certain person has or has not United States registered bonds?

4. The court has no power to do so; the Treasury

1. The court has no power to do so; the Treasury Department would not be bound by an order to this effect. 2. He couldn't get the bonds; he would have to act just as he would to collect any judgment. 3. We think not.

Will you kindly tell me why business is "opene up," streets are "opened up," &c.? Why the "up"?

DICKSON, TRESCORNIA. The Century Dictionary says that "open up" means to open completely. As "up" is an old form of "open," it may be that "open up" is simply a redundant form equal almost to "open open."

Please put the following into Latin for me:
The year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and the fifty-second year of
the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Vic-DICK Anno Domini mille octingenti octuaginta novem secundo et quinquagesimo regni serentssimæ malestatis, Victoria regina.

The souring of milk, often noticed after a thunder storm, is caused by the presence in the atmosphere of ozone, a peculiar modification of oxygen, having three atoms to the molecule instead of two as in oxygen proper. It is much more active than oxygen and can be obtained in various ways, one of which is by use of electrical sparks; lightning in the above case.

BRYANT WILLARD. Experiments seem to have shown that electricity does not sour milk.

Who is the author of a French novel, popular some years ago, entitled "The Gilded Clique" (La Clique Dorée! Emile Gaboriau wrote this novel, which was published first in 1871. Gaboriau was born in 1833, and died suddenly in Paris in 1873.

Will you kindly tell me the nearest any one has come to the North Pole and who it was; same regarding South Pole: Dr. Nansen reached a point in 86° 14' north latitude. April 7, 1895, the highest point yet reached. Sir James Ross, in February, 1842, reached a point in 78° or 79° south latitude.

Please inform me whether or not the scheme of selling goods by what is known as the endless chain system is a legal one or not.

C. H. T. It has not been held filegal. The Post Office De-partment has issued "fraud orders" against concerns

Brigham Young was not executed; he died in bed Meadow Massacre, Bishop John D. Lee was the only person executed; he was shot at Mountain Meadow

What was the number of American, German and Irish soldiers respectively enilsted in the Federal army during the Civil War: T. C. It is said that the American born men in the Federal armies numbered 1,523,000; the Irish born, 144,-

A friend of mine says that 90 per cent, of the revenue collected from tariff duties is expended for the collection thereof, by payment of salaries of officials. This was a new idea to me. Now this man says that his authority was the "World Almanac," and that it only goes to show that the tariff is a scheme to provide for a lot of hungry politicians at the expense of the masses, the protection being only incidental.

J. W. McK.

The customs revenues are used to support the Gov ernment, and therefore to pay the salaries of Gov ernment employees. The actual cost of collecting the duties, according to the Statistical Abstract issued by the Treasury Department, was 3,57 per cent

J. F. D.-Roosevelt is pronounced Rosevelt. J. V. P.-In 1846, Feb. 19 came on Thursday. J. H. H.-James Fisk was shot on Jan. 6, 1872;

he died the next day. A. A. J.—The late August Belmont is said to have been of Jewish extraction. E. G. H.—Goebel wasn't Governor of Kentucky; bets that he would be Governor are lost.

S. J. W .- A nautical mile is 5,080 feet long 6,082,66 more exactly); a land mile is 5,280 feet long. The nautical mile is called also a geographical mile. L. E. Abbot-The poem "He Who Died at Azan," by Sir Edwin Arnold, is in the volume of his works

D. L .- For information as to the temperature, aitt tude and water supply of a town in Colorado address the editor of a paper in that town or the Secretary of the local Board of Health.

called "Pearls of the Faith," and among his collected

Mrs. E. M. Connor—You can obtain full descrip-tions of sugar-beet growing from the Department of Agriculture. The manufacture of sugar from the beets is expensive on a small scale. G. S .- Winston Churchill, author of "The Celeb rity" and "Richard Carvel." is an American: Winston Spencer Churchill, author of "The River War," is an Englishman, and is not related to Winston Churchill,

of her property by will to suit herself, subject possibly

NOTES OF ELECTRICAL PROGRESS. nanulacture of 4,000 tons of iron a year. The works are at Camonica, in the north of Italy, where water rear, or 8,760 working hours, costing only about \$10.50 to generate. The tron ore is ground to a fine powder and inumately mixed with ground coke and quettes with a suitable binding material, such as tar, nd heated by the electric current in suitably designed furnaces. A continuous output results, the slag and iron being drawn off from time to time. As which is a migh carbon manganese steel of great cost of coke, &c. in Italy. They would be much less

In Pretoria, under the old regime, conservatism was earried to an extreme point. A concession was granted a number of years ago for a street car line and one-horse cars have been operated on it since its concession, so that it might use electric power, it was refused on the ground that the farmers in the neighborhood would lose the sale of forage.

power for street cars, and has shown such fitness for the work of traction on a small, though constantly enlarging scale, that many have looked confidently railroads. Engineers who have given the surject relegation of the locomotive to the scrap heap. It happens that the very nature of trical and locomotive steam power makes each of them excellent for one of two particular classes of railway service and really unfit for the other. Whenever the conditions are such that a high is required, the steam locomotive possesses great ad has been suggested. For short-distance work, with moderate speed and many stops, the electric motor is that several trains are in operation at once. No better electric trains exists than that furnished by the elevated railroads and the rapid transit subway road now under construction in New York city. At the same time, to equip a line of railway between New York and Boston for high speed through electric expresses would be commercially impracticable. The eason is very simple. For steam traction all that is required is the track, the cars and the engine; for electric traction the requirements embrace the track, cars, motors, conducting line (overhead, third-rail or underground) and the ower house. The capacity of the power house ma chinery is sufficient to provide power for all the cars ntended to be operated at once. The capacity of the conducting system must be sufficient also for the maximum business the line is to carry, but this capacity is determined in large part by the distance of the trains from the power house, or in other words. the length of the line. Assuming the same losses in transmission and the same power to be transmitted the conducting metal in a line twice as long as another will cost four times as much; three times as long, nine times as much. For long lines two expedtents have been tried-the division of the line into sections, each with its own power house and increasing the electrical the system, necessitating the use of sub-stations at several points for reducing it to the proper amount. Both these plans introduce complication and expense, and, in increasing measure as the line is longer. Hence, the operating economy so evident on street railway lines where there are many cars at short indisappears entirely when the problem of one or two heavy trains on a one hundred-mile stretch of track is considered. All the indications point to the operation of local and short distance suburban service of most main-line roads by electricity within a few years, but the express locomotive will hold over long into the

In the Middle Western States the independent telephone companies, or those not affiliated with the parent Bell Company, have grown wonderfully in the past three or four years. In the three States of Obio. Indiana and Illinois the independent exchanges now number 733, having 102,000 subscribers. No less than 21.500 miles of pole lines connect the exchanges. These telephone companies are generally owned locally and give their service at a compara-

Colls of wire for a score of purposes are among the most important fea ures of any kind of electrical installation nowadays. The small electro-magnets used in telegraph and telephone instruments are manufactured in enormous numbers, and the time-honored method has been to wind them of small insulated wire, machine. Insulated wire, or wire around which is every turn in an electro-magnet or coll must be in-sulated from every other, the use of covered wire was thought absolutely necessary until recently. Now hundreds of thousands of coils are made by an in-gentous process from bare wire. A hard thread of about the same size as the wire is spun on the spool is completed a piece of stout paper is put on over it as a foundation for the next which goes on in the same thread on two sides and paper on two sides. The whole process is carried on by machinery at high speed, and the colls made by it are both cheap and satisfactory.

sas City is said to have invented an elaborate machine for picking chickens by electricity. The elec tricity acts in a rather roundabout way in the feather removing operation, its function being merely to drive motors attached to fans which are rotated at an enormous speed to produce violent air currents. These currents are led into a receptacle where they meet in a variety of cross-current, not unike the apex of a second, and is instantly stripped of all its feathers, even to its pin-feathers and the smallest particle of

Ever since Sir Humphry Davy demonstrated in the early years of the century that the diamond is identical in composition with common graphite or charcoal or lamp-black, a host of chemists have tried to make the cry-tals artificially, or to force carbon to crystallize. The history of their attempts would until quite recently, when M. Moissan actually made a few small diamonds. It was realized that an enormous pre-sure as well as a great heat was necessary. To secure this some carbon is placed in a small wrought-iron cylinder which is tightly closed with a screw plug. This cylinder is immersed in a crucible of melted cast iron, and when it has avained the full temperature of the bath the crucible is suddenly plunged into melted lead, relatively a very cool substance This causes a sudden cooling, solidifying the outside part of the mass of east iron and causing it to contract with almost tresistible force upon the carbon at the centre of the mass. When all is cool and the iron is dissolved away by an acid there are found at the centre a few bright crystals imbedded in a black mass of unchanged carbon. These minute crystals are true diamonds. A more recent method of accomplishing the desired result is far quicker and is even more in-genious. In a cast, iron frame of immense solidity is supported a solid cylinder of steel through which runs a small hole. The two ends of this are closed by plungers, one of which is prolonged to meet a heavy piston neatly fitting the bore of a hole in the heavy the steel cylinder is rammed full of carbon, lamp back for example and a powerful current of electricity passed through it, heating the carbon in a few sec-onds to blazing incandescence The hole in which the piston fits has previously been loaded with gunpowder. When the carbon is hot enough this is fired, forcing Diamonds large enough to see with the naked eye have been made by this process. Of course no one is trying to invent a process for making diamonds on a commercial scale. The announcement of a successful method would probably depreciate the value of the crystals as gems very greatly. While diamonds have been made, it has always been at an expense far greater than the little crystals were worth.

Growing interest in automobiles has led to close rivalry and great perfection in the construction of automobiles in France. This is true of all forms of automobiles, but particularly so of those using electric power. At present both the long distance and high speed records for electric automobiles are held by members of the Automobile Club de France. M. Krieger has covered 152 kilometres (9414 miles) on his machine, the run being made at an average speed of ten miles an hour. The high-speed record belongs to M. Jenatsy, who made a kilometre from a standing start in 47.3-5 seconds, and with a running start, in 34

An electrical process for smelting iron ore has had trial on an extended scale in Italy, no less than 80,000 having been invested in a plant for the ower is very cheap, an electrical horse-power for a compared with the old process, wherein the heat is supplied by hurning coke in a blast furnace, the cost reduced neerly \$12 a ton for the finished product.

almost entirely displaced the horse as the motive rantages over any form of electrical apparatus that ncomparably superior, provided the traffic is such In the Presidential election of 1896 William McKinley received 142,500 more votes than all his Prestdential competitors collectively. Folio writers in the Register's office are paid at the rate of five cents a folio. At the beginning of the

present year there were fifty eight such clerks and their number has been added to from time to time since. A recent appointment was made on June 19 to take effect June 15, before such places were put The Rhode Island Legislature has adopted a resolution to submit to the voters of that State the proposition to amend the Constitution by abolishing New

port as one of the State capitals. The estimated value of the present Capitols and Capitol grounds in New William McKinley was first a candidate for public Mee in 1869, when he was elected Prosecuting At-

POLITICAL NOTES.

torney of Stark county, Ohio. The following Democratic Senators voted in October, 1893, for the repeal of the Silver Purchase bill: Murphy and Hill of New York, Gorman and Gibson of Maryland, Camden and Faulkner of West Virginia, McPherson and Smith of New Jersey, Turple and Voorhees of Indiana. Vilas and Mitchell of consin. White and Caffery of Louislana, Mills of Texas, Gray of Delaware, Brice of Ohio, Hunton of Virginia, Ransom of North Carolina and Lindsay of Kentucky. In the last Congress there were but two survivors in office of this group of twenty, and in the next Congress, fl.indsay and Caffery retiring, there

This year's appropriation for the State Tax Commission is \$78,900, \$10,000 less than the appropria tion for the expenses of the Banking Department. The corporation taxes collected last year amounted to \$2,300,000.

dents, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlat E. Stevenson of Illinois. The Prohibition State Convention in New York will be held in Utica on July 24, and at it candidates for Governor and other State officers will be nominated.

There are only two surviving American Vice-Presi

At the 1898 election there was a Republican cansional districts of Arkansas. Wellsville, the town which gave Bryan his largest

vote in Allegany, is to have free postal delivery on Joe Manley is a veteran in attendance at political conventions. He has been officially connected with seven national conventions: Cincinnati in 1876. Chicago in 1880, 1884 and 1888, Minneapolis in 1892, St. Louis in 1806 and Philadelphia this year. handled under such perfect conditions as the one just closed. The convention hall surpassed in convenience size, appointments and comfort any convention hall ever before erected." "The haspitality of the that we can understand why it was that John Adams Philadelphia 126 years ago: 'We take our departure from the happy, the neaceful, the elegant, the hospitable and the polite city of Philadelphia.'

Col. Jay L. Torrey was a candidate for the nomi-nation of Vice-President at Philadelphia. The Adrertiser of Dansville. Livingston county, said in advocacy of his nomination before the convention: "Col. Torrey is just the kind of a man that women name their baby boys after: he probably has more name-

Heard of that State made in his inautural five suggestions to the Legislature: The establishment of a textile school at Baton Rouge: that the Legislature should arrange for some manner of concerted action among the several States for the suppression of trusts: the enforcement of the provision in the State Constiroads: the purchase of one or more farms; the emsecure a proper declaration of the people's cheice in making nominations for publicoffice. The Louisiana legislators are paid by the day. They get \$5.

The Democratic vote in Wisconsin for Governor was 169,000 in 1895, and two years later, under what have sometimes been called "improved conditions for Democratic harmony," the vote of the Democratic candidate for Governor was 135,000, or 30,000 less.

election days. The others are New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Arbor Day, in May; Memorial Day, July 4. Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Fred C. Cruger is a candidate for the Tammany Hall nomination for Assembly in the Ninth district as the nominee of the Goodwinites. The present Democratic Assemblyman, Mr. Phillips, who has two terms to his credit in service at Albany, is an ad-

herent of the Sheehan faction, defeated at the March

primaries. There will be no election for Alderman in the Ninth district this year: Mr. Dowling, the incumbent of that office, is a Sheehan Democrat Livut.-Gov. Edward Echols of Virginia is a candi-Constitution of Vircinia makes a Governor ineitgible for reflection and the nomination of Mr. Echols to the higher office is urged on that ground by his friends.

siderable amount of work on the recent Congress. Of the 12,152 bills introduced in the two houses, 1,215, or just one-tenth, were passed, 930 being private acts,

is a most fascinating book from a novel reader's standpoint." -THE TIMES-HERALD, Chicago. The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., N.Y. Lummunimmmmm each department, so that if people called upon me I rould be able to direct my secretaries to look after the wants of each person. It is my belief that the saloon-

keeper is more abused in our community than any

other taxpayer. He contributes very nearly one-half

of the revenues of the city, hence should be entitled to

the privilege of conducting his saloon in the manner

he thinks best. If he wants to keep open all night

he should be extended that privilege, and if he wants a glass of beer on Sunday he should also be given Jacob Ruppert's Socialist opponent for Member of Congress in the Fifteenth district at the last election was William F. Ehret. John S. Wise is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Fourteenth district, now represented by William A.

Chanler, who will not run for a second term. When the Virginia Constitutional Convention meets there will be an effort made to change the organie law so as to make the Governor eligible for reflection. It is calculated that the new Constitution will go into effect one year from this summer, and in that event is may be that Gov. Tyler will be eligible to succeed

SENATORS AT KANSAS CITY. Contrast Between the Democratic and the Republican Convention.

Republican Senators took a very active part in the supervision of affairs at the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and to this fact is ascribed much of the good management which in important matters of detail made the convention so great a success. It was called to order by Senator Hanna of Ohio. The temporary chairman was Senator Wolcott of Colorado. The Committee on Platform had as its chairman Senator Fairbanks of Indiana. The permanent chairman of the convention was Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. President McKinley was put in nomination by Senator Foraker of Ohio, and the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt for Vice-President was seconded for New York by Sena-

tor Depew. The management of a great party convention in accordance with parliamentary rules makes available the knowledge and experience of United States Senators, and, as a rule, they are not strangers either to the methods of poli-tics or the ways of politicians. In Kansas City next month the number of United States Senators and of former United States Senators who will take an active part in the management of the affairs of the convention will be smaller than was the case at Philadelphia, for the reason that there are fewer Democratic Senators at present. The convention will be called to order by Senator Jones of Arkansas as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and if precedents prevail the convention will be presided over by a Senator as temporary and another as permanent chairman.

In 1896 the contest over the temporary chairmanship of the Chicago Convention was be-tween Senators Daniel of Virginia and Hill of New York, and the permanent chairman of the convention was Senator White of California. In National Conventions of both parties the call of States for motions, nominations or other business is made alphabetically, a consideration which is regarded with much favor by the representatives of Alabama, who by this means have rather more than their share of party influence.

sentatives of Alabama, who by this means have rather more than their share of party influence. The chairman of the Democratic delegation from Alabama is Senator John T. Morgan, and the leader of the second State on the list, Arkansas, is Senator Johns.

The Mississippi delegation will have as two of its delegates-at-large Senators Money and Sullivan, the choices of the recent open primaries in that State. Senators Bacon and Clay will be at the head of the Georgia delegation, and in many Northern States former Senators will occupy the position of leaders taken in the South and Southwest by Senators still in office. The New York delegation will be headed by former Senators Hill and Murphy. The leadership of the Maryland delegation will devolve upon its former Senator, Gorman and of the New Jersey delegation on former Senator Smith. Senator Kenney of Dover will be in charge of the Democratic delegation from Delaware.

Senator Blackburn, who is now the undisputed leader of the Democrator of Kentucky, will be at the head of the delegation from that State. The leadership of Tillman of South Carolina has recently been ratified at the Democratic State Convention in Columbia, and the two Democratic Senators from Florida, Mallory and Tallaferro, will be in centrol of the delegation from that State.

It is observable, however, that the influence of most of these Senators, unlike that of their collengues in a Republican convention, is limited to their respective States, and is in no sense national; and further, that there will be no Democratic Senators in attendance in Kansas City from three very important groups of States, the six New England States, the three States of the middle Western, Ohio, Indiena and Illinois—or the three Pacific States, California, Oregon and Washington. North Carolina is a Democratic State, having no Democratic Senators, and in the Northwest there are no Democratic Senators either, those opposed to the Republicans being Populists. There are ten legal holidays in Rhode Island, of which two, the first Wednesday in April and the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, are

SOUTH'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH. at the Present.

Some facts relating to industrial develop-ment in the South are presented as the result of recent inquiries made by the Tradesman of Chattanooga. This presentation supplements the statements of phenomenal industrial growth along the line of the Southern Rallway . The Tradesman has compiled a table showing that the new southern industries reported during the second quarter of this year-April.

May and June-outnumber those reported or just one-tenth, were passed, 930 being private agts, chiefly, but not all pension bills

The area of application for appointment on the New York police force is increasing. A pilot, a nurse, a florist and a barber are among the last applicanta.

There is announced a renewal of the factional controversy which greatly divided the Tammany Hall organization in the Seventh district last year, the Brennan or opposition ticket polling 661 votes in a total of 1,800. The vote at the Republican primaries in the Seventh district last year was 406.

Bathhouse John Coughlin in answer to the question what he would do if elected Mayor of Chicago (which he will not be) declared: "I would be in my office from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and I would have a secretary for for the same months in 1898 more -han ewo to